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sat Signor Biancheri, president of the Parliament. There were delegates present from seventeen countries. Italy was represented by delegates from most of her *seventy-nine* peace societies. At this Congress, for the first time, comes upon the stage of the international peace movement the distinguished lady who has since filled all Europe with the influence of her writings and speeches,—Baroness Von Suttner, author of "Lay Down Your Arms." Fifteen resolutions were adopted by the Congress, covering most of the subjects with which the Peace Propaganda deals. This Congress made definite provision for the organization of the Permanent International Peace Bureau.

The Fourth Congress met at Berne in August, 1892. It was received with great cordiality by the Swiss government, and was presided over by Louis Ruchonnet, who had twice been president of the Swiss Federation. It was attended by three hundred delegates and one hundred and thirty-six adherents, representing twelve countries. A very full program was carried out, covering the Necessity of Arbitration, Treaties of Arbitration, Arbitral Procedure, European Federation, Neutralization, Disarmament, War Loans, Universal Peace Petitions, the Principle of Nationalities, Sanctions of Arbitration, etc.

The Fifth Congress was held at Chicago in 1893 as one of the congresses of the Columbian Exposition. It was opened by Hon. Charles C. Bonney, president of the World's Congress Auxiliary, and continued for ten days. Special attention was given in this Congress to the history of peace and arbitration work, several important historical papers being read. The subject of a permanent tribunal of arbitration was also emphasized, and a plan for such a tribunal presented which had been prepared at the request of the Committee on Organization, by Messrs. Brainerd, Butler and Eaton of New York City. A committee of jurists of different countries was created by this Congress for the study of the subject of an international court. The Congress was attended by several hundred persons, though the number of delegates from the European Peace Societies was not large, on account of the distance and expense.

The Sixth Congress was held at Antwerp, in August, 1894, under a decree of King Leopold II. It was presided over by Mr. Houzeau de Lehaie, a member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, whose opening address has rarely been surpassed in nobleness of ideas and felicity of expression. The meetings throughout were full of interest and enthusiasm. The subjects discussed were the same as at previous congresses. The General German Peace Society, which has since had a remarkable development, establishing groups in many of the leading German cities, sent its first delegates to this Congress. While the Congress was in session, a deputation headed by the veteran Mr. Passy of France made a visit to King Leopold, and was received in a most friendly way.

The Seventh Congress was held at Budapest, Hungary, in 1896, some political complications having prevented a meeting in 1895. The president of the Congress was M. Etienne Türr, the distinguished Hungarian general, who is in recent years giving his life to the peace cause. The Congress was one of the most important ever held. Strong delegations went from the societies of Western Europe. A report of the work of the Congress was sent to the Czar of Russia, and had much influence in leading him to call the Conference at The Hague.

The Eighth Congress met at Hamburg in 1897, and was the first gathering of its kind on German soil. It was in some respects the most remarkable of all the Congresses. The great public meeting held in the Sagebiel Hall on the opening evening was one of the largest peace meetings ever assembled, the audience numbering about four thousand, and remaining until nearly midnight. The attendance at the Congress from Germany was large, including many prominent people from Hamburg and vicinity.

The Ninth Congress was appointed to meet at Lisbon in 1898, on the invitation of the Portuguese Geographical Society, but was prevented by the Spanish-American War and other causes. It did not finally meet till last year during the Paris Exposition. The full account of this Congress, given in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* last November, makes it unnecessary to say much about it here. It was a semi-official Congress. It was the largest (representatives from twenty-four countries being present) and most enthusiastic of all the two hundred congresses held during the Exposition, and has done more than any other of the peace congresses to bring the international peace movement to the permanent knowledge and respect of the civilized world.

This sketch is given just on the eve of the opening of the Tenth Congress, at Glasgow, that our readers may be able more fully to appreciate the strength and significance of the peace movement which is now permanent, which is growing stronger every year, and which may fairly be reckoned among the most important and encouraging developments of our day.

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### Editorial Notes.

**The Peace Congress.** We state again that the Tenth Universal Peace Congress will open on the 10th inst. at Glasgow and continue four days. The English Committee of Organization have made unusual efforts to insure the success and effectiveness of the Congress. The Lord Provost of Glasgow will preside at the opening meeting, and will give a reception to the delegates the evening of the first day. Two sessions per day will be held, the evenings being given to receptions, visits to the Exposition, etc. The program, which

has been carefully elaborated by the Berne Peace Bureau, is a very full one, including some twenty subjects on which there will be discussions, papers or reports of committees. Most important among the subjects are those pertaining to the further development of arbitration, those on international law, neutrality, treaties of commerce, Christianity and war, methods of education, methods of propaganda, and those pertaining to the causes of war. The 9th of September, the day preceding the opening of the Congress proper, is to be given to a Conference of the Churches. This has been arranged for by a Committee of the Society of Friends, and promises to be one of the most important features of the occasion. The Sunday preceding will be devoted to services and sermons in the interests of peace in the Glasgow churches. On Saturday evening, a *soirée* has been arranged for the delegates already arrived in the Berkeley Hall, St Andrew's Halls, where the meetings of the Congress will be held. The American Peace Society will have at least four delegates (Edward Atkinson, Edwin D. Mead, Lucia Ames Mead, and Benjamin F. Trueblood) at the Congress, and we hope to give in our October number, which will be a little delayed in publication, an extended account of the character and work of the Conference.

**Legacies of War.** The bad legacies left by war are well illustrated by the present relations of Chile, Peru and Bolivia. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies has refused to grant the funds necessary for the representation of Chile at the Pan-American Congress in Mexico in October. Unless this action is reversed Chile will not be represented in the Congress. The present unfortunate condition has grown out of the war of 1883-4. Chile was victorious in the war, and took from Bolivia that part of her territory bordering on the Pacific, thus cutting her entirely off from the sea. She also annexed a portion of the southern end of Peru. The result has been constant hatred and friction. When the treaties of peace were signed in 1884, it was agreed that Chile should hold the conquered territories for ten years, and that then the inhabitants of them should determine by vote to which nation they should permanently belong. But Chile — false to her word as conquerors nearly always are — has never allowed the vote to be taken. This has deepened ill-feeling in both Bolivia and Peru, and they have both been unwilling to be represented at the coming Conference unless they could be assured that any arbitration scheme adopted would cover past disputes as well as future. Chile has taken the opposite ground, and her fear that the Conference will not support her contention makes her unwilling to send delegates. She

has also, as a result of the war, developed a strong naval force and a good deal of aggressiveness. Thus the effects of the war of eighteen years ago seem likely greatly to mar the coming Conference, if not entirely to ruin it, and thus to prevent the consummation of a general arbitration system among the South American republics, with all the immense benefits that would come of it. Chile has also had considerable friction with the Argentine Republic over disputed points of boundary in the Andes valleys which separate them. But the Argentine Republic is strongly devoted to peace, and her foreign office has succeeded in negotiating and getting ratified a treaty with Chile by which both agree not to further increase their armaments. It is to be hoped that this action may exert a good effect upon the relations of Chile with her two northern neighbors, and that finally they may all send representatives to Mexico and agree to abide by the conclusions of the Conference. This they ought to do, and the mischief will be great in many directions if they selfishly decline to do so.

**Sumner's Enthusiasm.** In 1873, after Henry Richard had carried his arbitration resolution through the House of Commons by the casting vote of the speaker, Charles Sumner, who had made an attempt the previous year to get a similar resolution through Congress, wrote to his friend Robert Ingraham as follows:

"I have been cheered by the vote of the House of Commons on Mr. Richard's motions; that is an historic event marking an epoch. It cannot fail to exert a prodigious influence. I know no reform which promises such universal good as the release of any considerable portion of present war expenditure, or expenditure on armaments, so that they can be applied to purposes of civilization. It is absurd to call this Utopian. Nothing more practical. Here is an open and incessant waste. Why not stop it? Here is something which keeps human thoughts on bloodshed, and rears men to slay each other. Why not turn their thoughts to things which contribute to human happiness? Mr. Richard has done a great work, and so has the House of Commons. The cause cannot be arrested. But why did not Mr. Gladstone adopt it at once, and place England on heights of civilization which no nation has yet reached? I like him, and am sorry that he allowed himself to be on the wrong side. Such a presentation of the case must have an effect on the continent as well as in England, teaching reason. I shall not live to see the great cause triumph. I often wish I had been born a few years later, and one reason is because I long to witness the harmony of nations, which I am sure is near. When an evil so great is recognized and discussed, the remedy must be at hand. Pray excuse this enthusiasm which I feel in my inmost soul."

Since Sumner wrote these words the war debts of the civilized world have increased from fifteen thousand

millions of dollars to thirty thousand millions. How this would have moved his great soul to magnificent denunciation! But since that time also the parliaments of nearly all the constitutional governments of Europe have voted strong resolutions similar to that of Mr. Richard's which he so rejoiced over, and the Hague Court has been set up. How he would have felt in his inmost soul enthusiasm over this grand triumph! The cause is much nearer won than when he felt that its triumph was not far away.

**Exemption in Sweden.** Mr. William Tallock, Secretary of the Howard Association in London, has received the following letter from a prominent member of the Swedish Parliament, explaining the new law recently passed in regard to those who have conscientious objections to doing military service:

"Dear Sir: Hearty thanks for your last letter. The delay in answering it has not arisen from indifference to the claims of those persons who feel conscientious scruples against bearing arms. On the contrary, I have, for a long time, been much interested in this question of humanity, and I take this the earliest opportunity of giving you an answer which you have not only waited for, but wished for.

"Our Diet has just agreed to an ordinance by which persons who, being conscripted, may have conscientious objections to bearing arms will be granted exemption from all duties involving such requirement. You are aware that service in the army includes many occupations of a purely civil nature, such as clerkage, hospital service, cooking, etc., and in such duties our peace-loving conscripts will henceforth be employed.

"You will perhaps remark: 'They will nevertheless be serving in the army.' This is true, and it is possible that some of these men may feel also that such civil services as the above may involve them in as much conscientious difficulty as actually bearing arms.

"But I may remind you that you remarked in your letters in the *Friend* and *British Friend*, last year, that nowadays the Friends are not alone in their claims for military exemption, but that many other persons are also desirous of such a privilege; and that it would not be considered fair to the other citizens to allow special privileges to some, at the expense of others. Here is the danger. You do not consider it reasonable 'to claim entire exemption from State demands, in case of conscription, but merely exemption from penal treatment for refusing to bear arms.' I hope, therefore, that you will be satisfied with our resolution.

"As a member of the Upper Chamber of our Diet, I have spoken and voted for it. And as it is agreed to, and as I retain a lively remembrance of yourself and your letter, I am glad to anticipate your satisfaction with this, our Swedish 'consideration for conscience.'

"I remain, yours truly,"

This action of the Swedish Parliament is very commendable, but when it comes to appreciate the real nature and demands of liberty in the highest sense, it

will go a step further in its "consideration for conscience." Many of the opponents of military service will undoubtedly be able to see little difference between doing the service themselves and directly supporting those who are training for war.

All Americans will appreciate the honor  
**F. W. Holls.** that has come to our country in the appointment of Hon. Frederick W. Holls, by

Siam, as one of her members in the Hague Court of Arbitration. The President might do a much worse thing than to appoint Mr. Holls to the place in the Court made vacant by the death of Benjamin Harrison. It has gotten abroad in this country and in Europe, that he has been named to fill this vacancy. This is a mistake. The vacancy has not yet been filled. But the report indicates that Mr. Holls is a person who in public estimation naturally belongs in the Court. No man at the Hague Conference did more to make the deliberations successful than he. Since the Conference, he has published the best comprehensive account of its proceedings that has appeared in any language. He has just returned from an extended visit to the governments of Europe, during which he has had interviews with leading statesmen, foreign ministers and eminent publicists and international lawyers. His purpose in making this trip was partly in the interests of the Permanent Court, which he, with all other intelligent and humane people, is anxious to see brought into general use as soon as practicable. He found the distinguished people whom he saw for the most part greatly interested in the establishment of the new tribunal, and desirous to see it succeed. Mr. Holls declared, just before sailing for home, that no European power wants war any more than the people of the United States. He thinks that the attitude of the nations of Europe towards the United States is not altogether friendly, our growth and prosperity having created a certain dislike among those not partial to our type of institutions. He thinks that the talk of a combination of European powers against this country has little, if anything in it, being at most only a cover for an increase of tariffs by particular powers.

**A New Danger Point.** One of our exchanges thinks that the chief danger of the disturbances now taking place between Venezuela and Colombia is that it will afford a pretext to our government for a "new expansion," for the seizure and annexation of the Isthmus of Panama. The prompt sending of war ships to the isthmus, we confess, bodes no good. The reports of the disturbances are so contradictory and unverified, that they afford no sufficient ground for the dispatch thither of

some of the biggest war ships. The Colombian minister has given assurances that the reports are greatly exaggerated, and that his government is amply able to preserve order across the isthmus. We have been aware for a good while that there is danger, on the least plausible pretext, of our government executing a *coup d'annexion* at the isthmus. A certain class of politicians, with much more influence at the capital than is at all good for the country, have set their greedy, expanded eyes on this strip of territory, where a canal will be built in the future, and there is not much doubt that they will hasten to magnify any pretext for United States interference in isthmian affairs. There would probably be immediate danger if a man of different stamp from that of Mr. Hay were at the head of the State Department. While he is in control of our foreign affairs, his influence, unless we are greatly mistaken in him, will be thrown at its full weight against any aggressive baseness on the part of the government. But the people of the country need to have their eyes open at once to the danger. The present temper of the government is such that it is capable, under the sinister influences to which we have alluded, of being led into another scheme of aggrandizement of a piece with that of the last two years. The spirit of "expansion" and militarism has fattened at the feast which it has made for itself, and needs to be watched and repressed incessantly.

**War and Conscience.** At the Sanderson Academy annual dinner, Ashland, Mass., on the 22d of August, in one of the most lucid, vigorous and eloquent arraignments of the course of the Administration during the past three years which have been made, Ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain spoke in the course of his address as follows about war in general:

"War can never be more than an *ultima ratio*, if *ratio* at all; never less than gigantic waste and woe. I suppose no careful thinker claims more for war than that it must always be regarded as the last remedy, never to be begun, never to be waged, never to be defended, except in cases where all other remedies have failed, and all efforts to avoid it have been unavailing. Public morality is defied, moral standards are set at naught, when war is waged or defended for any ends attainable by other means. Many of the defences of war — so-called philosophical defences — are by these standards at once cut off, and if not discarded, are discredited and condemned. Human life is sacred except when necessity compels its taking. To sacrifice human life by the thousands on a single battlefield is primarily and of itself a dreadful thing. If strictly necessary it may be done with good conscience, but it is of itself demoralizing, dehumanizing, in its essential character and in its natural effects. The work of slaughtering human beings — and this is war in its naked reality — cannot be ennobling. If the cause of the war, the slaughter, is truly inspiring, it may and does lift the

soldier and the general above the horrid work he does; but war viewed in any light except its great ends, its lofty and pure causes, is necessarily and always inherently a lesson in savagery, a step backward toward barbarism."

Mr. Chamberlain does not tell us how that which "of itself is demoralizing, dehumanizing, in its essential character and in its natural effects" which, "is necessarily and always inherently a lesson in savagery," can ever be done with good conscience. It is often asserted that it can be done, but we have never seen or heard of an attempt to explain *how*.

**Buying Wives.** The lines upon "The War Wreck" in last month's ADVOCATE OF PEACE beginning with —

"From the camp of war — the camp accurst,  
A sad young mother and child were thrust,"

were well illustrated in the words of Corporal Differerfer, the other day, to his home friends at West Chester, Pa., whither he returned after two years' service in the Philippines. He was attached to the 44th Regiment, and was in charge of the garrison at Jaro, Isle of Panay. He said: —

"There was a somewhat remarkable scene when we left for home on account of the wives which many of the soldiers had taken to themselves while on the island. The women over there are purchased for from five dollars each upward, and nearly every soldier has one. When we left it was impossible for the men to bring them along, but when we arrived at the port from which we sailed it was found that one of the governors of a province had sent about one hundred of the wives to the port, and every one of them wanted to come along. There was no end of trouble until the matter was adjusted by the officers, who persuaded the women to remain at home."

American soldiers buying wives at five dollars each, and then coming away when their time of service is over, and leaving them to their fate, is one of the most suggestive phases of the new career on which the nation has entered. It is of a piece with the bull fights at Buffalo and Omaha, which have been witnessed this summer by thousands of high-bred "patriotic" American citizens, who wish to see the nation great among the powers of the earth!

**Mystic Peace Convention.** The Mystic (Conn.) Peace Grove Convention was held this year from the 14th to the 17th of August. It was wholly under the direction of the Connecticut Peace Society, the Universal Peace Union, which has usually had joint charge, having held its anniversary at Buffalo from the 14th to the 17th of July. The attendance on the grounds was about as large as usual, reaching probably more than two thousand a part of the time. The people of the

surrounding country make the Convention days their annual picnic. James H. Earle, of Boston, presided. The interest manifested in the principles of peace and in the movement for the abolition of war was deep and strong throughout the meetings. Most of the speaking was of a high order. Boston and vicinity furnished an unusually large proportion of the speakers. These were Rev. J. P. Stoddard, who spoke on the "Relation of Christ's Gospel to Peace"; Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, whose subject was "The Evolution of Peace Sentiment"; Malcolm C. Anderson, of Somerville, who discussed "Socialism and its Relations to Peace"; Dr. S. F. Hershey, whose paper on "Our American Wars" was very able and instructive; F. M. Sheehy, of Somerville, who gave an eloquent address entitled "Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men"; Hezekiah Butterworth, who spoke on "The Victories of Peace"; and Benjamin F. Trueblood, whose topic was the "Present Position and Outlook of the Peace Movement." Among the other leading speakers, all of whom spoke interestingly and instructively, were Mrs. Ida Whipple Benham, of Mystic; Mrs. Mary Frost Evans, of Providence, whose subject was "War is Contrary to Christianity"; Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper (colored), of Philadelphia, who discussed "The Recent Lynchings"; Mr. Francis Gallagher, of Providence, a war veteran; Emily Howland, of Sherwood, N. Y.; Prof. Daniel Batchellor, of New York City, one of the editors of *Success*; Miss Anita Trueman, of New Haven, who spoke on "Education the Path to Peace"; Rev. Matthew Anderson, of Philadelphia, who discussed the "Obstacles in the Way of Peace"; Richard Bullard, of Arlington Heights, Mass.; Miss Tierney, of Germantown; Miss Whitson, of Philadelphia, etc. At the closing session a series of strong resolutions was adopted, the noteworthy feature of which was their recommendation of certain practical means of promoting a peace spirit and pacific methods of settling disputes between nations, individuals, and classes. Some of the measures proposed are entirely practicable at the present time, while others are as yet only ideal, and must wait for their fulfillment for a much deeper change in public opinion. Among the distinguished visitors at the Convention was Hon. Henry B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, R. I., whose interest in the cause of peace is hardly second to his devotion to the cause of prohibition, of which he is one of the national leaders.

**Greenacre.** Greenacre, Eliot, Maine, began its eighth season of summer lectures on the 1st of July. As usual Miss Farmer arranged that the first days should be devoted to the cause of peace. The general title under which the addresses of

the week were given was "Universal Peace Among the Nations." Professor J. C. Bracq of Vassar College, a very able and progressive friend of arbitration and peace, presided and delivered an address on "Contemporary Life and Thought in France in its Relation to Peace." On the opening day, the 1st of July, the main address was by Dr. Edward Everett Hale on the "Moral Duties of the Century," an address which was given in fuller form at the Commencement of the Ohio State University, and has since been issued in pamphlet form. Two of these moral duties which Dr. Hale discussed were the "Reconciliation of the Races" and "Universal Peace." On the second day Dr. Henry A. Reynolds of Boston, gave an address on "The Power and Responsibility of the Individual to Promote Peace." On July 4, the Greenacre Peace Day, Hezekiah Butterworth spoke on "The Victories of Peace." During the second week Rev. J. S. Motoda, head master of St. Paul's College, Tokyo, Japan, spoke on "The Things Which Make for Peace in Japan"; Mr. M. L. Rallia Ram, delegate to the Young Men's Christian Association Jubilee from India, on "Conditions for Peace in India," and Prof. Nathanael Schmidt of Cornell University, on "Next Steps Towards the World's Peace." This made a very excellent peace program. Miss Farmer is doing a great service for the cause, not only by the character of the speakers which she brings to her summer school, but by the fact that she puts the subject of peace every year at the head of her program.

**Compulsory Arbitration.** In a recent communication to the Boston *Transcript*, Mr. Walter S. Allen of New Bedford, Mass., gives the following summary of the report on New Zealand's arbitration law made by Judge Backhouse to the New South Wales Assembly in July:

"The act has prevented strikes of any magnitude, and has, on the whole, brought about better relations between employers and employees than would exist if there were no act. It has enabled the men to procure an increase of wages and other conditions in favor of the workingman, which under the circumstances in the colony they are entitled to. Differences were settled without that friction and bitterness of feeling which otherwise might have existed.

"The effect of the act has been undoubtedly to make the public pay generally more for the products of an industry which has been regulated by the board or court, when the tariff is high or other conditions occur to prevent foreign competition. He then states that the act has enabled the employer to know with certainty the conditions of production, and that the law has tended to make people generally more contented, and goes on to say:

"A very large majority of the employers of labor whom I have interviewed, favor the principle of the act.

The awards generally have been in favor of the workers, therefore it is easy to understand that the unionists to a man believe in the act, and non-unionists, as far as my observation goes, find no fault with it.

"While the effects of the act so far are good, the time has not yet come when it can be said with any certainty that the measure will provide a solution for all labor troubles. Since it came into operation in New Zealand everything has been in favor of an increase in emoluments and an amelioration of the condition of labor, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that wages would have risen if there had been no act. But when the lean years come, as come they must, when there will be curtailment instead of expansion, then, and not till then, can any one speak with authority as to whether the principle involved is workable or not."

"This opinion given by a man of judicial temperament, is worthy of consideration and throws some light on the reasons for the success of the act up to the present time.

"As regards the statement that Mr. Seddon has condemned the act, I can find nothing in the papers to indicate any such change of front, but everything shows that the Premier is just as enthusiastic as ever in regard to the socialistic schemes, going to the extent of proposing in the new parliamentary session as a government measure a scheme of compulsory fire insurance in a government office, and giving most extraordinary powers to the agents to be put in charge."

**Selfish Ambition.**

The *Presbyterian Banner* thus characterizes the end of selfish ambition, as taught by some of the plainest lessons of history:

"If one wishes to see the result of selfish ambition, he has only to read the lives of four men whom the world calls 'great,'— Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar and Bonaparte. The first looked down upon a conquered world and wept, not because of the misery he had caused, but because there were no more worlds to conquer. He could climb no higher. What then? He 'died in a scene of debauch.'

"Hannibal, after having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and made her foundations quake, fled from his country, hated by those who had once united his name with that of their god, and called him Hani Baal. In a foreign land, unlamented and unwept, he died by his own hand.

"Cæsar,— one million of his foes fell before his victorious arms, and eight hundred conquered cities echoed to the tread of his victorious arms. His only rival he pursued to death. He had reached the height to which his ambition aspired, but the assassin's hand closed a life that was great in the eyes of the world only.

"Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sack-cloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world. This is the end of a selfish ambition."

## Brevities.

. . . The New York State Bar Association has continued its Committee on International Arbitration as a permanent part of its organization.

. . . We give on another page the list of members of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration, and shall keep it standing for some months, that our readers may have the opportunity to study the character and positions of the men who have been chosen by their respective governments.

. . . Over four thousand names, net gain, have been added to the United States pension roll the past fiscal year. The list now shows about one million names, the actual number being 997,785.

. . . *Unity*, in an appreciative note about the ADVOCATE OF PEACE, says that "a pertinent question for religious conferences for next year is this: When will it be time to stop official killing on the part of nations? When can civilization dispense with the scientific slaughter of men, in the avowed interest of peace and piety?"

. . . The Annual Report of the English Peace Society, in pamphlet, has reached us. It is an able and comprehensive presentation, not only of the work of the Society, but of the peace movement in general, and of the present condition of the world as related to the peace reform. Annexed to the Report are reports from most of the thirty-one auxiliaries of the Society.

. . . The French government has published, as a part of its general account of the exposition of last year, a summary of the Proceedings of the Ninth Universal Peace Congress held from the 30th of September to the 5th of October last. The summary is a large octavo pamphlet of twenty pages, with cover. The Congress' own report of its proceedings has not yet appeared, so far as we know.

. . . Francis A. Brooks, a member of the Boston Bar, has published, in a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, a historic review of the course taken by the administration in the conquest of the Philippines. His positions are carefully taken and supported by ample documentary evidence. The title of the pamphlet is "The Unlawful and Unjustifiable Conquest of the Philippines."

. . . General MacArthur is home from the Philippines, and he says that war there "is about to end"! This in spite of the fact that four districts of the islands were not long ago put back under military government, after civil government had been tried and failed!

. . . The death from pneumonia, at Buffalo, of Señor Vicuna, the Chilean minister to this country, is greatly regretted at Washington. He was considered the foremost South American envoy to the United States. It was chiefly through him that closer relations between Chile and the United States than had existed for a decade were brought about.

. . . When twenty-three chaplains were wanted for our new army, at twenty-five hundred dollars each, five hundred preachers made a rush for the appointments.